

on loan, and W. H. Wagner, Jr., for comments on the manuscript.—DAVID M. JOHNSON, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Nomenclatural Notes on some Ferns of Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.—II.—This is a continuation of the series begun a few years ago (*Amer. Fern J.* 67: 58–60. 1977) to record changes of names pertinent to ongoing floristic projects.

Alsophila imrayana* var. *basilaris (Christ) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Cyathea basilaris* Christ, *Bull. Herb. Boissier* II, 4:949. 1904.—LECTOTYPE (chosen by Gastony, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 203:127, 1973): Costa Rica, Wercklé (P not seen; authentic material NY, US).

Glypotaenium trifurcatum (L.) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Polypodium trifurcatum* L., *Sp. Pl.* 2:1084. 1753.—TYPE: Based on t. 138 in Plumier's "Tractatus," which illustrates a specimen collected by Plumier on Martinique.

Thelypteris frigida (Christ) Smith & Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Aspidium frigidum* Christ, *Bull. Herb. Boissier* II, 6:160. 1906.—TYPE: Costa Rica, Pcia. Cartago, Volcán Turrialba, Wercklé (P not seen).

DAVID B. LELLINGER, Dept. of Botany, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

REVIEW

"*The ferns and fern allies of Southern Africa*," by W. B. G. Jacobsen. 542 pp. ISBN 0-409-09836-1. Durban, South Africa: Butterworth Publishers Ltd. 1983. R70.40 (ca \$60.00).

The plan of this book is much like that of a college textbook, with parts, numbered sections, and shaded tables. There are two parts: Part I deals with ecology, environment, and distribution; Part II covers the pteridophytes in systematic order. The area covered includes not only South Africa, but all of southern Africa south of the 17th parallel.

The first part of the book is excellent—I have seen ecology textbooks with less detailed discussion of factors affecting distribution. Pteridophyte examples are used throughout this discussion of factors such as topographic (elevation), edaphic (geomorphology and soils), climatic (rainfall, temperature, slopes, light, wind), and life forms. For those of us in the northern hemisphere it helps to remember that southern Africa is sub-tropical since the tip is at 35° S (about the same as Los Angeles), and that north-facing slopes are warmer and drier.

The plant communities are described in a fairly long chapter. There is a list